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THE HOUSING QUESTION IN SINGAPORE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to inquire into Housing in Singapore has just been issued. The Commissioners were Mr. W. George Maxwell, C.M.G., President, Mr. Roland Braddell, Mr. J. A. Elias, Dr. G. A. Finlayson, Mr. Lee Choon Guan and Mr. J. Lornie, all of whom have signed the report, Mr. Braddell and Mr. Lornie with certain reservations.

The report is full and exhaustive. The *Straits Times* gives the following recapitulation and summary:

Our recommendations or expressions of opinion, as the case may be, may be summarised under the two headings of Executive and Legislative.

Executive: That a Census be held in Singapore Municipal Limits in April, 1919; that the following Census be held in 1921 (on the completion of the decennial period) and quinquennially thereafter.

That an expert (with assistants if necessary) be brought out at once to study tuberculosis, and that, upon his arrival, tuberculosis be made a "notifiable" disease.

That encouragement be given to employment of Lady Doctors.

That a Committee on Sanitary Education for Singapore be constituted.

That the constitution of a Health Department for Malaya be considered.

That a Municipal Brickworks Department be started at once.

That the forests be systematically exploited for timber.

That the Public Works Department instal at once a suitable plant for seasoning and preserving timber used in construction of public buildings.

That every facility be given to private enterprise in the manufacture of cement, and that, if private enterprise fail, the Government undertake it.

That an engineer, with an adequate staff of assistants, be put on at once to examine the Teluk Blanga Development Scheme, and the Tanjong Rhu-Kalang-Rohore Reclamation Scheme.

That the Government proceed at once with the reclamation of the mangrove swamp at the Havelock Road.

That the Municipality adopt a more vigorous policy in respect of vacant lands, where the owner is unknown and no assessment is paid.

That a Committee of three architects revise the Building Regulations forthwith.

That the Municipality prepare model plans of buildings, and sell them at a nominal cost to the public. A competition for best designs.

That the Municipality endeavour to introduce standardisation of door-frames, window-frames, etc.

That the Municipality Commissioners adopt a more generous policy (a) in respect of water and light supply in the suburbs, and (b) in respect of private roads.

That the Harbour Board at once put up coolie lines to accommodate 4,000 coolies, and also put up quarters to accommodate all the clerks who desire to live near Tanjong Pagar.

That the Government and the Municipality at once provide accommodation for the whole of their staffs.

That the Government take under its consideration the policy of the Harbour Board in deliberately retarding the progress of the development of Teluk Ayer Reclamation.

That the Government erect a ferro-concrete block of model houses for the working classes at Cross Street.

That temporary houses to accommodate 10,000 persons of the working classes be erected at once.

That the Government make a public expression of opinion upon the failure of the European firms to house their assistants.

That the Government dispose of the upper part (53 acres) of the "Economic Gardens" to a suitable Tenant Co-partnership Society; and that the 48 acre block of lowland be dealt with later.

That the Harbour Board dispose of portion of its property at Keppel to a suitable Tenant Co-partnership Society.

That loans be made by Government to Public Utility Societies and, in special cases, to individuals, for building purposes.

That the Government consider offers for certain favourably situated blocks of land for the erection thereon of flats, and also consider an application for a loan.

That the extension of the present tramway system to new roads is not desirable.

That a Municipal Motor-Bus service be started.

That the widening of some, if not all, of the arterial roads will be necessary.

That there is an urgent need for Open Spaces.

That the Improvement Commissioners acquire, and lay out, lands required for Open Spaces, and hand them over to the Municipal Commissioners.

That certain areas of Crown Land be handed over to the Municipal Commissioners for maintenance as Open Spaces.

That the Harbour Board's land near the Southern Congested Area be made an Open Space.

That an "Open Space Sub-Committee" of the Municipal Commissioners deal with the Open Spaces that are now available.

That the surplus landed property of the Singapore Harbour Board be handed over to the Improvement Commissioners.

That the Crown Land at Havelock Road be vested in the Improvement Commissioners.

That all canals in Municipal Limits above Harbour limits be handed over to the Municipal Commissioners by the Public Works Department.

That the female leper asylum be moved. That the Federated Malay States Railway be not allowed to remove earth from the new station site to places outside Municipal limits.

Legislative: Introduce a Bill to provide for the Licensing of Architects.

Introduce a Bill to provide for the Registration of Co-operative Societies.

Repeal Ordinance VI. of 1890 and re-enact it, with the title of the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

Introduce a Singapore City Improvement Ordinance.

SUMMARY. In a nut-shell, our findings in regard to the housing difficulties are as follows:

Houses for the European community.—There is a very serious shortage, due to many reasons. The Government houses most, but not all, of its employees: the Municipality houses only 5 out of 33; the Harbour Board houses practically the whole of its European staff. Much of the present difficulty is due to the failure of the European firms for the working classes. The remedy is to build new houses; not to buy some of the existing houses.

As bungalow property is not a remunerative investment, co-operative housing is the only solution of the problem of finding houses for the classes who are not employees of the public bodies or the big European firms. The Societies should come under the definition of Public Utility (paragraphs 140-141) and operate on Tenant Co-partnership lines (paragraphs 132-134).

The tenant of a house would have to hold shares in the Society to the extent of at least one-third of the value of the house. The Government should lend money to the extent of one-third of the Society's capital. Flats would do much to improve the position, and the Government should render financial assistance.

Houses for Clerks.—Formerly nothing has been done by the Government, the Municipality or the Harbour Board to provide accommodation for their clerical staffs. This should be remedied.

Co-operative building on the lines indicated above will provide the only other remedy that we can devise.

Houses for the Working Classes.—The Government, the Municipality and the Harbour Board have between them an enormous number of labourers whom they do not attempt to house. This should be remedied. Temporary houses to accommodate 10,000 persons exclusive of the employees of the public bodies should be put up at once to precede a policy of reconstruction of the insanitary houses in the two congested areas.

A block of model permanent buildings for the working classes should be put up at Cross Street.

Reconstruction of Insanitary Houses.—The law is deficient, and must be amended.

Municipal Enterprise.—In the way of Brickworks and a Motor-bus, service is recommended.

General.—In order to carry out the improvement schemes and town-planning schemes that are necessary for the proper development of the city, it is necessary to constitute a body of improvement commissioners distinct from the Municipal Commissioners.

We fear that the time of the Attorney-General is so fully taken up with work arising out of the circumstances caused by the war that it will be impossible for him to undertake the task of drafting the Bills recommended by us in the preceding paragraph; therefore we recommend that, if this is the case, the Government ask some local legal firm to prepare the Bills.

CONCLUSION. The terms of the reference to this Commission have been so wide, the subject so important, and its ramifications so many, that our report has necessarily been a lengthy one. In magnitude and number our recommendations are in proportion to the task that was set us. If they are adopted, they will for ever affect the development not only of this city, but of this Colony. It is presently a case where there should be no "grave fear of being great." At first sight, perhaps, the cost may appear to be large. It is, however, a matter of perspective and proportion. The magnitude of the cost must be compared with that of the evil that is being remedied. It may be said that ten million dollars is a large sum to expend upon providing the whole of Singapore with such houses. Undoubtedly it is a large sum, but before anyone decides that the money would not be well spent, we ask him to study the maps of the congested areas, to look again at the photographs, and to re-read our digest of Dr. Simpson's report and the paragraphs of this report dealing with the overcrowding, the sickness and poverty, and the death-rate. It may, too, be said that three-quarters of a million dollars is a large sum to expend upon temporary houses for ten thousand poor people. But the answer is that it will pay 10 per cent., and that it must necessarily precede any improvement schemes for the unhealthy houses. If we are told that the proposal to lend money to Co-operative Building Societies will make a call of say two or three million dollars upon the Government, we would reply that, if the Government lends as much as one-third of the total capital, it will mean that six to nine million dollars is invested in new building property in Singapore, and that many houses can be built for that sum, with most excellent results to the community of Singapore.

To any objection, on the score of initial expense to Municipal enterprise in Brickworks or a Motor-bus Service, we would reply that the enterprises will not only be of direct benefit to the house builder and house proprietor, but should benefit the whole of the rate-paying community by making a profit which will lighten the rates. It is because we think that the improvement and development of Singapore must take place upon a broader and more generous lines than has hitherto been the case that we lay such stress upon the necessity for the appointment of an Improvement Commission, apart from the Municipal Commission. Of the future of Singapore as one of the cities of the world, we have no doubt; and, when the undeveloped areas of Singapore are laid out, it must be with an eye to that future.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION AGAINST PENURIOUS LOVER.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a young Chinese was charged, on remand, with unlawfully detaining a girl under 30 years of age, at No. 111, Hollywood Road, without the consent of her parents.

Mr. Wood, of the Chinese Secretariat, prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence. Mr. J. H. Gardiner watched the proceedings on behalf of the parents of the girl.

According to the evidence the defendant met the girl and her elder sister at a house in Hongkong, and fell in love with her; the girl, at the same time, reciprocating that affection. According to the defence, the lovers had several meetings, through the connivance of the elder sister, with the mutual understanding that a marriage would follow. The girl visited her lover's house on several occasions, the sister acting as chaperon.

The sister also made a proposal of marriage between her younger sister and defendant. On August 3rd, while defendant was in Canton, the girl asked him to accompany her to Hongkong, which he did. She practically supplied all their wants, rented a cubicle and they lived as man and wife, till the parents traced them.

The prosecution allege that defendant took the girl without the consent of her parents; that no proposal of marriage was made, and, even if it had been, they would have rejected it, as they did not think defendant a fit mate for their daughter. They also denied knowing defendant.

Mr. Goldring, at yesterday's hearing, submitted that the parents of the girl were disreputable people, and that they used their two daughters as decoys. They were under the belief that defendant was a rich man and sent the girls out with the intention of extorting money by some means or other. It happened that the girl fell in love with defendant and the plot to extort money naturally failed. There was a case on record in which the elder sister went to the Sincere Company along with the elder brother, and while she diverted the attention of the salesman, the brother stole a roll of silk. The man was now in gaol. The parents deliberately sent the younger brother to live with the defendant, who taught him. Those things put a different complexion on the case altogether. Defendant was a respectable youth and had a large number of respectable friends.

Mr. Gardiner: I certainly must refute some of the statements made by Mr. Goldring.

The elder sister stated that she had known defendant from the third month of this year, having made his acquaintance at her parents' house in Canton. It was the younger sister who had introduced defendant to her home. Her parents were away in Kongmoon at the time. Defendant stayed in the house for about ten days. She next saw defendant near the Central Market, Hongkong, when she and her sister paid a visit to her aunt. He invited them to his house and they went there, staying for a few minutes. The last time she saw defendant was in Canton in July.

In reply to the Magistrate, witness stated that defendant had never suggested to her that he should marry her sister. She had never stayed at defendant's house. She did not know whether defendant ever proposed to her parents that he should marry her sister. Her sister did not inform her that she was going to live in Hongkong.

In reply to Mr. Wood, witness stated that when her parents returned home defendant had gone away.

Mr. Gardiner wished to know whether witness' parents had met defendant. Witness replied that once she pointed out defendant to her mother.

Mr. Goldring cross-examined witness at some length. Witness admitted that her brother was in prison for theft and that she diverted the attention of the salesman at Sincere's while her brother stole the roll of silk. She sent her younger brother to defendant for the purpose of study, but this was done without the knowledge of her parents. Her husband was away in Singapore. She was his concubine. She did not stay with her mother-in-law, who was in the country, as she would be unable to get work there. The reason why she did not inform her parents of defendant's visit was because her sister threatened to kill herself if she did. All the while defendant was there they stayed at home. They did not go to any theatres.

The mother of the girl, who was recalled, stated that there was no negotiation for the marriage of the girl with defendant. She sent out proposals for her daughter's marriage, her terms being \$140 and two piculs of cakes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, witness stated that they were comparatively poor. They had not negotiated for the marriage of their daughter when she was 16 years old, because they had not found a fit man for her. She left the girls at home when she went to Kongmoon, without any fear, because they were grown-up; besides which the elder girl was married. No one had informed her that defendant stayed at her house for ten days. There was no one else in the house except the two girls.

Mr. Goldring submitted that the evidence was most unsatisfactory. It was very doubtful whether or not the parents were fully conversant with what was going on. The parents had gone into the country and had clearly left the girl in the hands of the grass-widow, who knew what was taking place. The girl and defendant had her consent and she was the person in proper charge.

The Magistrate remarked that the point was that the girl did not have the consent of her parents.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

A Chinese youth was charged with stealing a box of clothing, valued at \$80, from No. 51, Bonham Strand, West.

A *foti* of the shop stated that he noticed defendant carrying the box along the Praya and informed his master. Defendant was later arrested.

Defendant said that a friend gave him the box to carry.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, to three months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

PICKPOCKET IMPRISONED.

A Chinese youth was charged with picking the pocket of another Chinese. Defendant denied the allegation, stating that he only arrived in the Colony on Saturday to search for his brother, who is living here.

It was stated that defendant picked the purse, containing \$30, from complainant's pocket in Des Vœux Road. Defendant carefully concealed the money which was in bank notes, in the folds of a fan.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

SUSPECTED BURGLAR IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a pair of pincers with the intention of committing a burglary in Queen's Road West early yesterday morning.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant was shadowed by a Chinese detective for nearly an hour before he was arrested on suspicion. When searched, a pair of pincers were found on him.

Defendant stated that he had only returned to the Colony a week ago from Canton. While walking along Queen's Road he picked up the pair of pincers, and was then arrested.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from a Chinese woman on board the *Heng Shan*, a Canton river boat.

Complainant stated that she arrived in Hongkong from Canton on Sunday night at 11.30 o'clock, and, as it was late, she slept on board. Her basket, containing clothes, was lying by her side. Early yesterday morning she saw defendant in the act of taking her basket and going away with it. She called out, and a *lukung* on the wharf arrested defendant.

Defendant stated that an Indian constable and a Chinese detective invited him to take the basket. He did so and was arrested.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Mr. Goldring: What about the eldest sister? She encouraged the whole thing from the beginning. It is a most unsatisfactory family. The most important fact is that there is no evidence to prove that defendant furnished one cash for the whole proceeding.

The Magistrate stated that defendant admitted having supplied \$4 for the undertaking.

Mr. Goldring: I think he borrowed the money because they were hungry. He had only helped to think the girl was the prime mover. I do not wish to throw the apple back at Eve, but, in this case, it must be so. (Laughter.) I think the best thing would be to arrange a marriage between the parties.

Mr. Gardiner: I must object. The parents are not anxious to marry the girl. They do not think defendant a fit person.

Mr. Goldring: The idea being that defendant is unable to keep her in the rank of life she has been accustomed to. Considering the amount of money supplied by the girl I think it is a case of the woman harbouring the man. I do not think it is a case where any heavy penalty should be meted out.

Mr. Wood said that the committee of the Po Yung Kok had expressed strong feeling on the matter. Chinese feeling about the matter. Chinese feeling about the matter. Chinese feeling about the matter.

Mr. Goldring: It was against their code of law, a certain age limit being defined. The Magistrate: Is the age limit the same in Chinese law as the age limit fixed in our law?

Mr. Wood replied that he believed the age limit to be 25 years. It was so in the Japanese code, and a good deal of the Japanese code had been incorporated in the Chinese code. The penalty for kidnapping by coercion, according to the old Chinese code, was death; and a willing abductor rendered a man liable to severe punishment and fine.

Mr. Goldring interposed, stating that the point was whether they were administering British law or Chinese law.

The Magistrate said they were trying to find out what the Chinese feeling was on the matter.

Mr. Goldring replied that Chinese feeling was one thing and British law another.

Mr. Wood, continuing, stated that when the case first came for trial he did not know that so much evidence would be brought up. The evidence taken tended to a certain degree in mitigation of the offence committed by defendant. He submitted, however, that if the offence was condoned it would have a bad effect on Chinese morality.

The Magistrate stated that according to the old Ordinance there would have been no offence, but under the new Ordinance, passed last year, there was an offence. The new Ordinance had been drawn up to meet to a large measure Chinese customs and feeling; to prevent girls from leaving their parents until they attained a certain age.

Mr. Wood then remanded the case till Saturday, with the intention of studying the points more fully. Bail was fixed at \$200.

SEEDS FOR UTOPIA.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MEETING THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT CAN FACILITATE BUILDING ENTERPRISES.

[BY MR. F. B. L. BOWLEY.]

Now that the Tribunal has nearly done its work, and Hongkong's best have gone to the War, it may be permitted to the unfit and over-age Colonists remaining to pay some attention to local problems, free from the noise and dust of the local hustings at the recent election.

The question of overcrowding has occasioned much comment since I raised it in speaking of the annual estimates at the Sanitary Board. Some have thrown doubt on the existence of serious overcrowding in view of the Police and Prison returns and the death-rate for last year being about normal.

But if, as I imagine, the increase since the last census in 1911 is principally in women and children, such an increase would hardly affect the criminal statistics, as the women of China are not yet sufficiently educated to emulate the militant suffragettes, and the children, though no doubt possessed of an average amount of original sin, are not yet old enough to come into collision with the Police.

So far as the death-rate is concerned, as every Chinese person as soon as he or she feels ill finds it necessary to attend some imaginary funeral rite in the country, and departs thither either to recover or to die, the local death-rate has always been extremely misleading.

If each adult Chinaman imported only one wife, one mother, and one baby the population would soon be doubled, and if Professor Middleton Smith's instance of a house formerly occupied by six persons and now by a family of sixty is typical, there appears to be no limit to the possible increase in the population.

Nearly everyone, however, is agreed that, whatever the case in Chinatown, the European quarters are seriously overcrowded.

The most popular remedy proposed seems to be a Committee, and I should like to point out that the nucleus of a very strong Committee already exists in the Public Works Committee of the Legislative Council, which should include all the unofficial members, and to which it is to be hoped that the newly-elected member for the Justices of the Peace will be promptly added, as his professional training and wide experience would be of inestimable value in considering schemes for the development of the Colony and Public Works generally.

Mr. Bird, in his election address, reminded us that a Utopia could not be created at once, but perhaps, he said, some seed might be sown that would bear fruit in due season. It is in the hope of sowing a little of such seed that I crave the hospitality of your columns.

It cannot, I think, be disputed that the real cause of the shortage of suitable houses for Europeans is that it does not "pay" in these days of high interest and quick profits to build such houses and let them out at rents which the average European can afford to pay.

It devolves, therefore, upon the employers of labour to provide quarters for their employees, whose health and resultant efficiency is of more importance to the employers than a slight reduction in the return on the capital so expended.

The Government, as the largest employer of labour, has lately done a great deal in this direction, but much still remains to be done. The Government with unlimited credit, the control of the land, and an efficient staff, can afford to build, and I trust the present building policy will be expedited and carried on until every Government employee is housed, including the Sanitary coolies whose labours become every day more essential to the comfort and health of this Colony.

Other employers should follow the example set many years ago by the Princes House, the leading Bank, and the P. & O. S. N. Co., all of whom provide quarters for their European Staff—as do also, I believe, the two Dock Companies and the Takoo Sugar Refinery and others.

There must still remain, however, a large number of Europeans who do not belong to great firms, and who, for various reasons, cannot afford to build or buy houses.

These persons naturally turn to the Government, which is, in Hongkong, also the universal landlord, for assistance.

Now I do not think that many would desire the Government to undertake the provision of houses for private individuals, but, without going so far as that, the Government can facilitate building enterprises in many ways, of which I should like to give some examples.

It is essential that the business man should live within easy reach of his work; attention should, therefore, first be paid to developing existing sites, such as the unutilized areas between Nathan and Chatham Roads at Kowloon, upon which flats or small houses might be built, sufficient for the accommodation of a large number of Europeans. If the Crown lessees will not develop these vacant lots, the Crown might resume the land, and re-let it on building leases.

Outlying districts can only be rendered suitable for European residents if cheap and speedy means of communication, with business centres are provided.

It is impracticable at present to construct tramways of any sort, but I understand that light motor buses could be obtained from America, and would be imported if the Government would provide roads of sufficient width and solidity for their use. If such buses were run from the Star Ferry pier to Kowloon City, on the east, and to Samsui, on the west, building sites along these routes would probably be rapidly developed.

In order to encourage building, the Government should offer land in outlying districts at a nominal premium and free of Crown rent until the building is ready for occupation; the Revenue would not suffer in the long run, as the income from rates is more important than premium or Crown rents.

The reduction of Land Office fees on sales and mortgages (which were trebled in many cases sextupled in 1902) to their original level and the abolition of fees for leases and boundary stones would also be a grateful concession to the would-be builders. The local Banks could assist greatly by lending money to their clients (for building European houses) on building mortgages at low interest.

The provision of a business man's ferry to Cheung Chau is another comparatively small matter which the Government (which controls the piers and, through them, the ferries) might take in hand at once.

The suggestions given above could all be adopted immediately. I will now throw out some "seeds" for future developments, which will take longer to germinate, but would produce a rich harvest in the future.

The trunk roads round the Island and the New Territories will, in course of time, no doubt, tend greatly to the development of the districts tapped; but, in order to render the former really useful, it will be necessary to widen and straighten the Victoria (Jubilee) Road from West Point to Aberdeen, and to rebuild several bridges on the old Pokfulam Road, and to make the whole system solid enough for light motor buses.

There remain considerable districts on the higher levels which might be rendered accessible—for instance, by continuing Lugard Road round to High West Gap and Harlech Road, and Findlay Road round the spur below "Tandergess" to Plantation Gap or Craigfin Road.

Again, if the military authorities would release their claims to Pinewood Ridge, a magnificent tract of building land would be thrown open, which could be approached by continuing Robinson Road as a motor road round the spur to High West Gap.

If such a road were constructed and continued along Harlech Road to Victoria Gap, thence across to the lower slopes of Mount Kellett and the Matilda Hospital spur, and thence doubling back and down to Pokfulam (as suggested by Mr. Denison) a large number of building sites would be opened up without encroaching on Pokfulam catchment area and the problem of making the Peak accessible to motors would be solved.

The hills east of Magazine Gap might be rendered accessible by cutting a motor road from the Naval Hospital along the back of the Cemetery to Wongnei-cheong Gap, and thence along the line of

Black's Link to Middle and Wanchai Gaps. This road might subsequently be continued to the Peak.

The Kowloon City Road will, no doubt, be continued some day round Kowloon Bay to Lyceum, where a ferry would connect with the Shaikwan tram system.

In the city itself it will soon be necessary to construct a new main thoroughfare from the neighbourhood of the Hongkong Hotel rising gradually to join Robinson Road near its west end, and thereby relieving Garden and Chaine Roads of the present motor traffic, for which they are not suitable. The congestion west of the Western Market should be relieved by joining up Des Vaux Roads Central and West, and keeping the tram off the Praya. Queen's Road East should be relieved by widening Kennedy Road. People may be horrified at the expense of some of these proposals, but, if the system of dealing with improvements in force in the City of London and many other places shortly known as *Betterment* were adopted, the improvements could be made to pay for themselves, at least in part.

When land is resumed for making or widening a road the value of the remaining land fronting on the new road is generally considerably increased, but under the wasteful system in force in Hongkong, whilst the Government pays compensation for the resumption, the private owner pockets the unearned increment accruing to his property as a result of the public enterprise.

If the *Betterment* rule is applied the private owner is made to contribute to the cost of the work by means of an improvement rate, which, added to the sale of Salvage sites, contributes largely to the cost of the improvement. This is no new-fangled Socialistic doctrine; it is merely common-sense, and the rule was recognised as long ago as the reign of Charles II. It is embodied in the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890, and in many other Improvement Acts.

So much for the Housing Question: before closing I should like to refer to two small improvements which would be greatly appreciated by the children of Hongkong and their parents. Kowloon has its shady seats in Nathan Road and its ornamental shelter in the Children's Garden in Chatham Road. In the City of Victoria there is no public seat and no shade (except the Law Courts' verandah) near the sea-front east of Blake Pier.

Statue Square is very beautiful and the Colony may well be proud of it, but why are children and visitors not allowed a seat in the Square, and why are they excluded from the beautiful grass plots? A few shaded seats there, and a caretaker to keep coolies and loafers out, would cost but a trifle, and would be a great boon to children and visitors.

Similarly, if the triangular space between Mount Kellett and Gough Hill Roads and "Wellburn," at the Peak, were terraced and turfed, and a small shelter (with conveniences), as at Kowloon Garden, provided, the Peak children would have a refuge from the sun and rain other than the verandah of the Peak Club, and incidentally, a playground would be available for the Peak School, which sadly lacks it. The Peak Garden is too hot in the Summer.

Finally, may I suggest that the draft Estimates for the Public Works, in which the public are so largely interested and for which they pay, should be published a reasonable time before their discussion in Council, in order to allow the public an opportunity of analysing them?

A POLICE RAID.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a loaded five-chambered revolver.

Inspector Watt stated that he searched defendant's house in Circular Pathway early yesterday morning by virtue of a search warrant, as it was reasonably suspected that defendant was in possession of a quantity of stolen property. When witness and three detectives entered the house defendant jumped out of bed and attempted to escape. The detectives seized him and a struggle ensued, in which defendant's wife joined. After a few minutes the detectives were able to restrain the defendant, but when he was about to be removed to the Police Station he resisted again, with the result that the Police had to bind him with rope. The Police found a loaded revolver in defendant's house. It was a particularly bad case. The man had admitted several previous convictions for larceny.

Defendant stated that he bought the revolver from a passenger on a steamer, and intended taking it to the country for self-protection. Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour, and made an order confiscating the revolver and the ammunition.

CORRESPONDENCE. LOCAL PORTUGUESE AND WAR SERVICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to the fact that the remarks made by me on the occasion of the presentation to a Company-Sergeant-Major of the Police Reserve would probably lead your readers in the Coast Ports and elsewhere to the conclusion that in Hongkong the Portuguese residents had done nothing in the nature of War Service for the Colony.

The true position is, of course, that well over one-third of the total police duties performed by the Auxiliary Police in this Colony are carried out by the Portuguese Company, which is by far the strongest unit in the Police Reserve Force. There is also a large number of Portuguese serving in the Defence Corps. There is no question, therefore, of the undoubted loyalty and proper sense of citizenship of this section of the community.

My remarks were addressed to those Portuguese, Eurasians, and others of British nationality who still refuse, and take pride in so doing, to give any service to the Colony. Their number is not inconsiderable, and many of them are fit and suitable—I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant.

F. C. JENKIN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Much has been said and written in defence of the Portuguese Community, but I ask the courtesy of your columns for still more.

Mr. Jenkin, some time ago, led the style of public correspondence by questions! I will follow his lead by setting a few questions for favour of his serious consideration and reply:—

- 1.—What was his motive, what were his expectations, when he directed those remarks against the Portuguese community of this Colony?
- 2.—Was it that his need for more men to contribute towards his "cause" was so great that he had to sacrifice the "major" for the "minor"?
- 3.—Did he expect to get more men by casting aspersions?
- 4.—Did it not occur to him that his No. 2 Company is composed of pure voluntary men of Portuguese nationality, and that, as some little recompense for their services it was his duty to "sit tight"?
- 5.—Is it his aim to make himself still more indispensable by taking charge of a larger body of men?
- 6.—Does Mr. Jenkin require proofs that there are other communities in Hongkong who are also enjoying hospitality, etc., but who are not rendering him any service?
- 7.—If he does not, then why does he not refer particularly to these communities?—Enclosing my card, Yours faithfully,

FEAR.

Hongkong, September 2nd, 1913.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It would appear that Mr. Jenkin's utterances at a recent presentation regarding the alleged aloofness from the Police Reserve by the members of the Portuguese and other communities are deemed to be of sufficient importance to warrant a number of emphatic protests in this morning's papers.

In connection therewith it will be of interest to give the following extract from the speech made by His Excellency the Governor in the Legislative Council when introducing the Hongkong Defence Corps Ordinance, as reported in the local papers:—

"The Government fully appreciates the good work done by many of Chinese, Portuguese and Indian race both in the Volunteer Forces and in the Police Reserve. I may mention that the Police Reserve will not be affected by the present bill, and members of British race now enrolled therein will not be transferred to the Hongkong Defence Corps. I may take this opportunity to mention that the Consular Representatives of Portugal, Japan, the United States of America, and the Netherlands have conveyed to me an offer from their compatriots to assist in the protection of the Colony, in any other way that might be considered suitable. I have not found it necessary to avail myself of these offers, but I am sure that hon. members and the community at large will endorse the high appreciation which I have expressed of the spirit in which they were made." (Applause.)

Perhaps this will meet Mr. Jenkin's desire for somebody more influential than himself to express views on this particular subject.—Enclosing my card, I remain, sir, Yours faithfully,

A. W. Y. A.

Hongkong, September 2nd, 1913.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

NEXT TERM begins on MONDAY, September 9th.
Parents and New Scholars can see the Headmaster on September 7th, from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, M.A. (Oxon.),
Headmaster. [2373]

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Box No. 2375,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2375]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIES current in SHANGHAI up to and for the sum of \$500,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 4th September, 1918.
The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 5th September, 1918.
Persons tendering to state
The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.
The tender to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1918. [2378]

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto carried on at Nos. 5 and 6, Bonanza Road, Arcade of dealing in Sporting Arms and Ammunition under the style or firm name of WILLIAM SCHMIDT & COMPANY will in future be carried on by the undersigned under the style or firm name of "THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE."
HENRIETTA BRANCH,
Proprietor,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1918. [2370]

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

FIRST DAY of Term, FRIDAY, September 6th.
Candidates for Admission should attend at 9 A.M. on THURSDAY, September 5th.
Prospectus and other information may be obtained from—
THE HEADMASTER. [2371]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

DURING THE SCHOOL year 1918-1919 beginning on MONDAY, 9th September, Classes 5, 7 and 8 will be taught in the New Building, Robinson Road, and Classes 5-1 in the new premises, Kennedy Road, which will also be the residence of the Teachers and Boarders.
BR. ALMAR,
Dir. [2372]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

THIS HEALTHY SITUATED SCHOOL Re-opens on MONDAY, September 9th. A sound commercial education provided, including Typewriting, Book-keeping and Short-hand.
Terms exceedingly moderate. Special attention given to English.
Apply to—
Rev. FR. DIRECTOR. [2356]

CHEAP IRON ORE FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of IRON ORE, over 500 tons pure iron guaranteed, to be sold at a most moderate price.
Apply to—
KWONG HANG HING,
55A, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, in writing or in person. [2336]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz:—

- (1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
- (2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Dated this 27th day of August, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [2357]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Admission clubman desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
8A, Des Voeux Road. [2317]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1918.

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

THE subject of education in Hongkong is one which we have discussed on many previous occasions. It is, as the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK admitted in the Legislative Council, when advocating that a greater proportion of the Colony's revenue should be devoted to the maintenance of our schools, a thorny question to tackle.

If figures were the sole criterion by which local policy had to be judged in this matter, it is not improbable that we should be condemned at the bar of outside public opinion, for the allocation of only 2.25 of our annual income to the Education Department would seem to the stranger to imply an utter lack of appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon us as a great colonising Power.

Indeed, this was the view expressed by an Australian legislator who happened to be passing through the Colony when the debate in the Council took place. Erroneously, as we believe, he came to the conclusion that we were thinking of no one but ourselves, and later, when giving us the benefit of his opinions, he half suggested that we had no moral right to retain our occupation of these territories unless we could rise to a higher conception of our duty to those living under our protection. He spoke, of course, without much knowledge of the facts. He did not realise, for instance, the floating nature of a large part of our native population. Most of those who have resided for any length of time in Hongkong will agree, we think, with H.E. THE GOVERNOR that it is far more important to promote the health and material comfort of the aliens in our midst than to provide them with an elegant education. The educational facilities which the Colony offers are far in advance of those which China provides for her own people, and there does not appear to be any sound argument for

increasing them at the expense of the Treasury. If there is money available, it might be expended more advantageously, as His Excellency suggested, on improved housing accommodation, on water supply, on sanitation, and upon other practical measures for securing the physical well-being of these people. Many Chinese youths now come from the neighbouring province to attend Hongkong's public schools, and their fees do not by any means cover the cost of the instruction they receive. There are ways and means by which the poorest among them, if they have the intelligence, can pass from one school to another, and, finally, add a University degree to their equipment for the battle of life. The standard maintained for the mass of students appears reasonably high. If our schools can develop character, teach the members of their classes how "to play the game," and fit them to earn an honest livelihood, they should be regarded as meeting all that can fairly be expected of them. Even if the University is to be a goal towards which all may be encouraged to strive care should be taken not to make the path towards it too easy. For the Chinese, we think we may claim, this Colony is doing all, and more than all, that is required in this direction. For British children, however, there is room for some improvement upon our present system. As time goes on it seems probable that the children of British parents will look upon the Colony, in an increasing degree, as their home, and it certainly seems an anomaly that in this University centre British children should have to be sent to England or to some distant port for the education which is necessary to give them a fair start in their business or professional careers.

The Director of Education points out that the paucity of numbers forms an almost insurmountable difficulty, and that, while it might be possible to establish one large British school, with modern equipment and suitable playing fields, which would meet fully all present-day needs, there is a tendency amongst parents to demand a separate school for each locality, and, naturally, the smaller schools cannot, for a variety of reasons, maintain the required standard of efficiency. Whilst education here is regarded simply as a make-shift until such time as the children can be sent elsewhere, the objection raised by the parents may be valid. We believe, however, that it would break down in the face of a policy which aimed at providing a school in some healthy district, perhaps with facilities for a certain number of weekly boarders, which would be equal in every respect to the higher-grade schools and the smaller grammar schools at home.

There were no cases of communicable diseases reported in the Colony on Saturday.

Among those who left the Colony on Saturday last on the *Siberia Maru* were the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK and Mrs. POLLOCK, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. WATSON and Mr. J. L. PLUMMER.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 2nd.

NAVAL MUTINY.

The crew of the gunboat *Kwang Tung*, mutinied on the 28th ult. when the boat was near Shih King, on its return journey from Kwangsi. The Captain, and some of the officers were shot and drowned. The mutineers then sank the boat and fled. It is stated that certain arrests have been made by the Shui Hing troops, and that steps are being taken to recover the boat.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The Tuchen has ordered \$80,000 from the salt-revenue to be paid to the Union Military Government every month. It is said that the Civil Governor has promised to raise a sum of about \$400,000 as a contribution to the Government.

PEKING MINISTER ARRIVES IN CANTON.

It is reported that Wong Kwong-kung, the Minister of Finance at Peking, has recently arrived in Canton, and that many of the leaders in Canton have visited him to discuss questions of importance.

YANG'S LEADERS.

It is stated that Tang Yew-kwong, the ex-Superintendent of Police of Canton, and some other leaders have received instructions from General Lung to proceed to Shanghai to lead the Northern recruits to Amoy. Tang and the others left by the Japanese mail.

THE FLOODS.

Owing to the heavy rainfall yesterday, the floods in Canton have increased considerably. Many of the streets are again submerged.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF 400 TAEELS.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the assistant engineer of the launch *Yew On* was charged, on remand, with unlawful possession of 400 taeels of opium.

The owner of the launch was summoned for allowing the launch to be used for the carriage of the opium.

Mr. D. W. Tristman prosecuted, and Mr. E. Grist appeared for the defence.

Kong Hon, assistant engineer of the *Yew On*, said that on August 10th the chief engineer had left the launch some time before the Excise officers arrived and arrested witness. The passengers for Yau-mat were on board and the launch was ready to start when the Excise officers appeared. Witness was in the engine-room. An Excise officer, having paid a short visit to the engine-room, went to the aft-hold, while witness remained on deck. No sooner had the Excise-man got down into the hold than he shouted out that there was a parcel there. Witness looked down the hatch and saw him holding a white bag tied up with a string. When the bag was opened a parcel fell out. When he came back on deck, the Excise officer asked who the chief-engineer was. Witness replied that he was, whereupon he was arrested and forced down into the hold. Witness was not allowed to come up on deck till Mr. Wildin arrived. He knew nothing whatever about the opium, nor how it came to be on the launch.

Cross-examined: The Chief Preventive Officer did not go down into the hold at all; he stood on deck and looked down the hatch. Witness did not tell the Chief Preventive Officer the quantity of opium in the parcel.

The story of Leung So, the coxswain, who was first charged along with the assistant engineer, but who was later discharged, was very similar in detail to that given by the assistant engineer. The statement made by the Revenue Officers that the defendant was in the aft-hold and not in the engine-room was not true.

Cross-examined: When the launch was taken to the Harbour Office wharf the Chief Preventive Officer called out to the defendant, who was still in the hold, to bring the opium up. Mr. Wildin did not ask anyone about the amount of opium.

Lai Kan, a hawker, said he was on the *Yew On* as a passenger on August 10th. He saw a parcel brought on board, and placed on a bench on deck, by two other passengers whom he described. The two passengers sat aft. When the boat was about to start, the Revenue Officers came on board, and shortly afterwards the passengers were asked to leave. That was the last he saw of the parcel.

Witness was asked whether there was any boat on the further side of the wharf. Witness considered the question for two minutes before he returned an answer in the negative.

Mr. Tristman asked the Magistrate to note this reply.

Witness was asked another question about the wharf, and took so long in considering his answer that the Magistrate said it would hurt the witness to think so much, and directed him to leave the box.

Another Chinese witness corroborated the statement of the hawker in every detail. He added, however, that, finding no room on the launch, he asked the man with the parcel to take it off the seat, so as to make room for him to sit down. The man with the parcel took it up and threw it into the hold.

Mr. Tristman, in cross-examination, showed how remarkable this feat was because of the relative positions of the bench and the hatch.

Mr. Grist said the complainant made out an entirely different story to that of the defence. A most important point for consideration was the different statements as to where the defendant was when the Revenue Officers came on board. The defendant's witnesses stated that he was in the engine-room. It would have been a most serious thing if he was not, because he was the only engineer on board and the launch was about to start. He asked the Magistrate to disbelieve entirely the statement of the Revenue Officers. No-one would be such a fool as to wait in the aft-hold with the opium when he knew that Revenue officers were on board. It would be sheer lunacy, and no guilty person would act in such a way. The Revenue officers had been told that the opium was to be found in the possession of the engineer and, although they did not find it so, they forced the possession upon him.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DARING PIRACY.

HONGKONG VESSEL LOOTED. FIVE OF THE CREW HELD TO RANSOM.

News was received in Hongkong, yesterday morning, when the *Wu Kwai* steamed into harbour, of a particularly daring piracy on board that vessel, on Saturday night while she was on her way to the Colony from Wuchow, with a general cargo. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The *Wu Kwai* left Wuchow on Saturday afternoon, and had steamed for about ten hours when the trouble occurred. She was passing the Shui Shing gorge at about 11 o'clock when a steam launch drew alongside, and, before any resistance could be offered, about 300 Chinese pirates, armed with automatic pistols and large knives, clambered on board.

Believing that the safest course was to allow the pirates to seize whatever they wanted, the Chinese captain and the crew let them take complete possession of the vessel. The pirates stayed on board for half-an-hour, during which time they helped themselves to practically everything of value, except the cargo.

The pirates contented themselves with taking away every presentable piece of clothing they could find, and their booty in clothes is valued at over \$800. As a matter of fact the pirates went through everyone's personal belongings, and each took what he pleased. The behaviour of the pirates when they found that their booty was not as valuable as they expected became brutal in the extreme, and the captain and many of the crew were buffeted and forced to submit to many other indignities.

The pirates did not take long to find the ship's accountant, who suffered himself to be maltreated before he could be forced to part with any of the ship's money. After being badly knocked about he was forced to disgorge about \$700.

The pirates were not satisfied even then, for before they left they forced the captain, the accountant, the cook, one of the pilots, and a cargo coolie to accompany them. It is presumed that the object is to obtain ransom, but the steamer's owners, Messrs. Banker & Co., have not heard yet what figure the pirates demand for the release of their captives.

It is plain from the manner of the attack that it was methodically planned by an experienced gang. It is believed that they hired the steam launch so as better to ensure their safety, and, if this is so, it should not be beyond the powers of the Police to trace the launch. When communication is received from the pirates as to the ransom of the five men taken from the ship it may be possible to trace them.

In order to ensure that they would not be chased by the *Wu Kwai*, the pirates disabled the engines before they left. Repair work occupied some time, and it was not till yesterday morning that the steamer reached Hongkong and the remainder of the crew related their strange story. The local harbour authorities have communicated the details of the incident to the Chinese authorities, who, it is hoped, will spare no effort to effect the arrest of the pirates.

The *Wu Kwai* is a little steamer of 230 tons, running between Hongkong and Wuchow with a general cargo, she left the Colony last Wednesday. She carries no passengers.

of the opium on the engineer, for the purposes of their case. Mr. Grist pointed out important discrepancies in the statements of the Revenue officers and said their evidence could not be believed. It might even be that the chief engineer put the opium on the launch, but he was not charged.

Mr. Grist submitted that there was no evidence whatever against the owner. The onus rested on him to disprove the charge, but where there was not a breath of suspicion against him in the evidence, he was not bound to accept the onus. Mr. Grist submitted that, as the owner, had taken every possible precaution against smuggling, even if the defendant was found guilty a small fine would meet the case.

Mr. Tristman showed how the evidence for the prosecution differed from that of the defence on the material points of the case, and emphasised the discrepancies between the statements of the coxswain, the accountant and the engineer. He said the accountant had committed flat perjury on occasion on which the launch was fired last year. If the evidence of the defence, that the opium was not found under the boards, and that the Chief Preventive Officer did not go into the hold, was to be accepted, the Magistrate had to believe that Chief Preventive Officer Wildin had committed perjury.

The Magistrate reserved his decision.

THE WAR.

BRITISH CAPTURE PERONNE.

BULLECOURT AND MORVAL TAKEN.

GERMANS ADMIT ENGLISH PRESSURE.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH CAPTURE PERONNE, MORVAL AND BULLECOURT.

LONDON, September 1st.
7.45 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British have captured Peronne, Morval and Bullecourt.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, September 1st.
9.00 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—After fluctuating fighting the enemy recaptured Bullecourt and Ecoust. To the east of Juvigny the enemy advanced as far as Ternynowry.

LONDON, September 1st.
11.05 p.m.

A wireless German official evening report states:—The English pressed us back at places between the Scarpe and the Somme.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY REPEATEDLY COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, September 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy last evening repeatedly counter-attacked our positions at Mont. St. Quentin, but these were repulsed on each occasion, after severe fighting, leaving prisoners in our hands.

We made progress towards Le Transloy and cleared out the enemy at night-time from Longatte and Ecoust-St. Mein, capturing 100 prisoners.

We took 50 prisoners to the north of the Arras-Cambrai road in a successful minor operation to the east of Haucourt.

In the Lys sector our advance continues. We crossed the Lave river, and we are nearing the La Bassée-Estaires road.

AUSTRALIANS' BRILLIANT NIGHT OPERATION.

LONDON, September 1st.
12.20 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians, with great dash and enterprise, carried out a daring and brilliantly executed night operation, seizing the hill and village Mont. St. Quentin, north of Peronne, thereby gaining possession of an important tactical feature commanding Peronne and the angle of the Somme river, and capturing Feuillecourt and over 1,500 prisoners.

Our casualties were light.

The English on the Australians' left attacked this morning, with complete success, and captured Marrières Wood and the high ground to the east and north of the wood, taking a considerable number of prisoners.

We successfully repulsed all-day counter-attacks.

We drove off, with heavy enemy loss, strong hostile attacks astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road. In this neighbourhood we completed the capture of Rieu-le-Bapaume, capturing a number of prisoners and a few guns.

We slightly improved our positions at certain points between Vaulx-Vraucourt and Bullecourt, securing prisoners.

Strong hostile counter-attacks in this sector led to hard fighting.

The situation has not changed materially.

BRITISH APPROACHING ESTAIRES.

Further to the north the Canadians, by a successful operation immediately south of the Arras-Cambrai road, inflicted many casualties and captured 15 machine-guns.

Between the Sennes river and the Scarpe we advanced our line 1,500 yards towards the Tringais river.

The increasing demand upon the enemy reserves, due firstly, to the enormous casualties incurred in his massed attacks during the earlier part of the year, and, secondly, to the heavy casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners inflicted upon his armies since July 18th by the Allies in a series of successful attacks, has compelled the enemy to withdraw from the Lys salient and yield without a blow positions of high tactical importance which he had won at great cost.

We took possession of Kemmel Hill, and we have reached the general line Voormezele-Lindenhoek-Dactech-Boullien, and we are approaching Estaires.

We are slowly pressing the enemy in retirement and have taken a number of prisoners.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

We destroyed 12 enemy aeroplanes and drove down five, uncontrollable. Four British machines are missing.

We dropped 25 tons of bombs on Bruges Docks, the Zebrugge Mole being heavily attacked, besides a number of selected targets in the battle-zone.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S PROGRESS.

LONDON, September 1st.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, reviewing the week's progress, says:—The unanimous spirit at the front is one of calm confidence. Everything has gone excellently well, and the great machinery of our initiative has continued to work perfectly smoothly, and the way in which transport facilities creep forward in the wake of our advancing line is a marvel of organisation. To-day broad-gauge trains are carrying troops and stores into places which a week ago were in enemy occupation.

Considering the extent and importance of the operations, our net casualties have been very light. Some few units undoubtedly had considerable losses, but taking our achievements in the past as a standard, it can truthfully be said that the toll of victory has been very light. Moreover, a great proportion of our casualties are clean bullet wounds, caused mainly by machine-gun fire. The Germans at Mont. St. Quentin and Feuillecourt surrendered freely, and at least 1,000 were captured. The victory, was complete, and at eight o'clock in the morning the Australians were having breakfast on the ground won.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, September 1st.
1.30 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The English are following up our retirement via Kemmel, Baillieu, Neuf-Berquin, and across the Lave river.

LONDON, September 1st.
8.10 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We recaptured Hehdécourt, and threw back the enemy on both sides of Bullecourt and beyond the western border of the village.

We recaptured Ecoust.

FRENCH FRONT.

AMERICANS TAKE JUVIGNY.

LONDON, September 1st.
3.50 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—North of the Aisne we took Juvigny by assault, capturing 150 prisoners.

In Alsace we raided successfully, penetrating enemy trenches and inflicting losses.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH ARTILLERY.

LONDON, September 1st.
6.35 a.m.

The Americans' brilliant operations culminating in a pitched battle and the capture of Juvigny increases the German danger of being outflanked at Chemin-des-Dames with disastrous consequences. The Army is still clinging to the line on the Vesle.

The Allies are now within sight of Chemin-des-Dames, and the towers of Laon are also visible.

French experts pay a tribute to the smartness of the British artillery in bringing up heavy guns over appalling country and entering into action on the old German positions with amazing rapidity.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 1st.
8.10 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—The French attacks between Libermont and north-eastward of Noyon were mostly brought to a standstill on the west bank of the Oise.

We recaptured Chevilly, and the enemy captured Juvigny.

LATER.

A wireless German official evening report states:—The French attacked in the afternoon on both sides of Noyon and between the Oise and the Aisne.

CONTINUED FRENCH SUCCESS.

PARIS, September 1st.

A communiqué states:—The battle continues with extreme violence in the region of the Canal-du-Nord and north of Joissons.

We progressed foot by foot, successively carrying stubbornly defended centres of resistance.

We carried Campagne, on the east bank of the Canal.

The enemy's resistance was particularly violent at the village Chevilly, which the Germans twice recaptured, but finally it remained in our hands. We captured 200 prisoners.

We enlarged our gains north of Haplincourt and Morlinecourt, and carried by assault Juvigny and Crouy, and reached the western outskirts of Leury.

FRENCH CAPTURE LEURY.

LATER.

A communiqué states:—The operations were continued at night-time.

Our infantry detachments crossed the Somme Canal east of Epinancourt.

Farther south we captured Rouy-le-Petit, taking 250 prisoners.

In the region north of Spissons we captured Leury, and reduced several centres of resistance which were strongly held by the enemy.

We captured 1,000 prisoners.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

LUDENDORFF RETREATING EVERYWHERE.

PARIS, August 31st.

After the capture of Noyon, the French troops pushed on immediately beyond the town. No troops will remain there till the engineers have cleared all the infernal machines which the Germans have certainly placed there.

General Ludendorff is still retreating everywhere and is pressed by General Humbert between the Noyon-Ham and Noyon-Chauny roads.

Despite stubborn and violent resistance, General Mangin has widened the threatening bridgehead near the village of Champs on the Ailette and has crossed the road from Soissons to Coudry, carrying his Franco-American Corps west of Coudry, near the Soissons-Laon road. Though the Germans have brought there their finest units, including two Divisions of the Imperial Guards, it is certain that they will have no chance to succeed. Soissons is becoming still more freed, and it is probable that the Germans will not maintain the actual line.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS BOMB POLA.

LONDON, September 1st.

An Italian official report states:—Our low-fliers bombed with accuracy, important railway establishments at Franzensfelde.

Airships bombarded military works at Pola and station depots at Trymolano. We destroyed seven enemy aeroplanes.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY AERODROMES ATTACKED.

LONDON, September 1st.

The Air Ministry reports:—Our aeroplanes on the night of August 30th attacked an aerodrome at Boulay, and also bombed another aerodrome. Very good results were obtained and a fire was started at the Boulay aerodrome. Ten tons of bombs were dropped. One British machine is missing.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

MADRID, September 1st.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed the Cabinet of the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer *Atacameñi*, bound for Spain with coal.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, September 1st.

The Press Bureau announces:—Lieut. General Sir Nevill Macready succeeds Sir Edward Richard Henry, K.C.B., as Commissioner of Police in the Metropolis. His Majesty has conferred a Baronetcy upon Sir Edward Henry in recognition of 15 years' distinguished service.

THE STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, September 1st.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was unable to recognise the Union, but he favoured machinery for ventilating complaints.

The entire Force returned to duty one hour after a settlement had been arrived at.

DISORDERLY PACIFIST MEETING.

LONDON, September 1st.

There were riotous scenes at the wrecking of a pacifist meeting at Plumstead. Sticks and stones were freely used, and there were numerous casualties.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., sustained a cut ear.

CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL EMPIRES.

LONDON, September 1st.

A Dutch newspaper reports that two German regiments from Russia refused to proceed to the Western Front. One hundred and thirty men were shot.

BAVARIAN GUARDS MUTINY.

Seven hundred Guards at Munich mutinied and barricaded the barracks. Finally, they were obliged to surrender.

STRENGTHENING RHINE FORTIFICATIONS.

Thirty thousand Krupp workers have been despatched to the front. The Rhine fortifications are being feverishly strengthened.

FUTURE OF GERMAN "COLONIES."

AMSTERDAM, September 1st.

Captain Persius writes in the *Berlin Tageblatt* pessimistically regarding the future of the German "Colonies." He is of opinion that there is no hope of Kiaochow ever being restored to Germany, and the Anzac opposition will prevent the return of Germany's possessions in the South Seas and New Guinea.

Captain Persius says the only hope seems to be that Great Britain may consent on the conclusion of peace to restore the German possessions in Africa; especially German East, and that the Anglo-German Agreement of 1913 may eventually be signed.

GERMANY'S GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

AMSTERDAM, September 1st.

Count Hertling, addressing a deputation of students, gloomily depicted Germany's difficulties regarding food, clothing and other manifold deprivations, and an anxious outlook for the future. He complained that the Allies were animated mainly by a hatred of Germany bordering upon insanity, while Germany was endangering herself by the intensification of internal antagonisms.

An authoritative German military statement warns against "the ridiculous rumours" being spread in Germany, such as wholesale mutinies, the betrayal of submarines, and the suicide of Hindenburg.

The whole statement is a striking revelation of the state of the German mind.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, September 1st.

Immediately after signing the Man-Power Bill President Wilson issued a proclamation setting September 12th as the date for the registration of all men between 18 and 45 who are not already registered nor in the service of the United States Army or Navy.

It is estimated that 13,000,000 men will register, although only those in good health without dependents will be taken.

President Wilson in his proclamation said:—"We solemnly purpose to gain a decisive victory of arms and to deliberately devote the larger part of the military man-power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose. It is a call to duty which every true man in the country should respond with pride and a consciousness that in doing so he plays a part in the vindication of the great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service."

AMERICAN COLLIER LOST.

WASHINGTON, August 31st.

Mr. Daniels has ordered the collier *Cyclops* to be struck off the Navy Register. The ship was last reported at Barbados on April 4th bound from South America for the United States, and it is believed she encountered a cyclone and sank. Fifteen officers, 231 of a crew and 57 passengers perished.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL BRUSSILOFF IMPRISONED.

AMSTERDAM, September 1st.

A message from Moscow states that General Brussiloff has been arrested and imprisoned in the Kremlin on a charge of counter-revolutionary intrigues.

HOME AFFAIRS COMMISSARY ASSASSINATED.

AMSTERDAM, August 31st.

A message from Petrograd via Berlin states that the Commissary for Home Affairs, M. Unitski, has been assassinated. The murderers have been arrested.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LENIN.

AMSTERDAM, September 1st.

A message from Moscow states that Lenin was leaving a meeting of labourers which he had addressed on the evening of August 30th, when he was stopped by two women, who discussed with him the recent decrees regarding the importation of foodstuffs into Moscow. During the interview a young girl belonging to the intellectual class fired three shots, wounding Lenin in the shoulder and lungs.

The girl was arrested, and it is reported that her examination has established that she is a Social Revolutionary.

Lenin's condition is serious.

Another account states that two women belonging to the Social Revolutionaries fired three times at Lenin.

THE SILVER MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu's report states:—There were no fresh developments in the market and the price has not moved.

The exchanges in China, which are now unable to secure the remittance of silver, owing, it is said, to the refusal of the United States authorities to grant licences, are exceedingly firm. Shanghai exchange has been dealt in at 5/3, which is a sixpence above the parity American price of silver.

LONDON, August 29th.

The silver market is steady.

ALLIES' EXCHANGE APPRECIATES.

GENEVA, August 31st.

The Allies' exchange, which had been decreasing for some time, has suddenly risen on the Geneva Stock Exchange. While Paris gains Fr. 1.60 at 78.80, Rome Fr. 1.05 at 60.15 and London 20 centimes at 26.55; Berlin loses 45 centimes at 63.10 and Vienna Fr. 1.25 at 37.50.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

PREMIER AND PRESIDENT TO RESIGN.

Peking, Sept. 1st.

The Premier has circulated a telegram announcing his intention to resign after the election of President. Feng Kuo-chang has telegraphed similarly.

THE OPIUM DEAL.

A strong interpellation has been addressed to Parliament concerning the opium revival. The Ministry of the Interior replies to objections from Che-kiang, affirming that the opium is sold for medicinal purposes and exhorting the people not to make a fuss.

SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

General Semenov has captured Olovia.

The Hungarian ex-prisoners at Kiachta dismissed the Red Guards and afterwards negotiated, through the Chinese, terms of surrender to the Czech-Slovaks.

The water problem is acute in Manchuria, the Bolsheviks having destroyed the water services and poisoned the wells.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOR SAN PO."]

TUAN CHI-JUI TO RESIGN.

Tuan Chi-jui has decided to resign soon after the President is elected.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

It is confirmed that the elections of the President and Vice-President will be held on the 14th and 15th respectively. Tsa Sai-chang and Tso-Kun are the candidates.

FUNDS FOR LUNG.

Lung Chai-kwong has received three million dollars worth of bonds from the Government.

PEACE EXPECTED.

Many northern leaders have joined in a demand for peace. A change in the war situation is expected.

LAYS OF HONGKONG.

[WITH APOLOGIES TO W. S. GILBERT.]

(The Water Authority Sing.)

There is beauty in the bellow of the blast!

There is grandeur in the growling of the gale!

There is eloquent outpouring when the monsoon is a-roaring,

Or the typhoon is a-lashing of its tail!

(The D.R.O.)

Yes! I like to see the typhoon, in Hongkong as in Kowloon,

And especially when a-lashing of its tail!

(A Chinaman regarding an egg.)

Is it old enough to bury, do you think?

Shall I wait till it is eighty in the shade?

There's a fascination frantic in a ruin that's romantic,

Do you think it is sufficiently decayed?

(The Cook replies.)

To the matter that you mention I have given some attention,

And I think it is sufficiently decayed.

(The Compradore with a fowl.)

There is beauty in extreme old age,

Do you think that it is elderly enough?

Information I'm requesting on a matter interesting—

Is a chicken all the better when it's tough!

(The mess boy replies.)

Throughout this wide dominion 'tis the general opinion

That 'twill go a good deal further if it's tough!

(Omnes, dancing off.)

Since that is so sing derry-down derry,

'Tis evident, very, our tastes are one;

And away we'll go to drink bitters and sherry.

Nor cease to be merry, 'till the war is done!

"KATISHA."

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"KEY WEST" ... 11th Sept.	"MONTAGLE" ... 11th Dec.
"MONTAGLE" ... 11th Sept.	"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 1st Jan.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 11th Sept.	"KEY WEST" ... Feb.

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Acting Superintendent.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

PORT	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAURANG"	Tues, 3rd Sept, Noon
SHANGHAI	"WANG"	Thurs, 5th Sept, 7 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGANG"	Fri, 6th Sept, 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Sun, 8th Sept, 7 A.M.
MANILA	"TUENSANG"	Fri, 13th Sept, 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but as
present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG"
and "VITIM". Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent
passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully
qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWILCK" leaves for Singapore approxi-
mately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class
passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a
fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a
limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained
for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued
to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling
at Haiphong when independent of others.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a
steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
Labad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
kong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All
European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to
produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description
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By Using
Cuticura Soap
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On retiring bathe the hands
freely with the Soap and
hot water. Dry and rub the
Ointment well into the
skin until it
creams. Wipe off sur-
plus Ointment with soft
tissue paper or
let it remain
and wear soft
bandage or
old gloves during the night.

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75, North Bridge Road, Singapore. Send no money.

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Bowman, Miss A. N. Bacon, Miss A. D.
Cole, Mr. E. Coleman, Mr. A. B. de
Conte, Mrs. A. Charlton, and son, Dr.
and Mrs. Carvalho, Mr. J. R. Darling,
Mr. C. L. Dunn, Mrs. F. L. Garner, Mr.
J. Gray, Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Hazell,
Mr. W. Hore, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Hooper,
Miss G. A. Harvey, Miss V. Hickie, Mr.
and Mrs. C. Henriques, Mr. L. Jeanbrau,
Mr. A. Joyce, Miss V. B. Knight, Mr.
R. W. H. Kamperdyk, Mr. O. Kitchell,
D. H. Kadoorie, Miss R. Kadoorie, Mr.
D. H. Kadoorie, Mr. G. B. Mulligan,
Miss M. Leblond, Mrs. M. C. Pore, Mr.
Mr. J. C. MacMahon, Mr. M. O. Nickel-
son, Mr. M. Naba, Master E. A.
Noronha, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pore, Mr.
M. M. Petersen, Hon. Mr. F. H. E. E.
Pollock, Mr. J. E. Plummer, Miss B. E.
Pike, Mr. C. E. Rigg, Mr. F. da Rocha,
Mr. R. Ross, Miss O. da Rosa, Mrs. F.
Bumjahn, Mrs. W. J. Stokes, Miss J.
Stokes, Mr. B. H. van Santen, Mr. and
Mrs. van Slyters, Mrs. M. Steel, Mr.
A. W. P. Spiers, Mr. and Mrs. W. T.
Swingle, Mr. N. Vazirani, Mrs. L. M.
Wiltouby, Mr. J. B. Wilson, Mr. and
Mrs. N. L. Watson, Mrs. M. O. de Wood-
man, and Mr. D. H. Wythe.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL AFTER THE WAR."

A GERMAN DELUSION.

[BY H. O. WELLS.]

The recent utterances of Herr Dern-
burg upon the necessity of an economic
League of Nations after the war, are
quite the most suggestive indications
we have yet had that there is any reali-
zation in Germany of the considerations
that are driving all the rest of the world
towards the idea of a World League.
Herr Dernburg sees things, of course,
from a German standpoint, but he sees
clearly. Any kind of peace that does
not involve a world administration of
food, and of the distribution of economic
raw material, and a world control of the
financial situation, will, he realizes,
leave mankind staggering not near the
brink, but over the brink of social and
economic collapse.

But while an increasing number of
people in the Allied and neutral coun-
tries are rising to the manifest corollary
that this world control demands a
political unification also in the form of
a League of Free Nations, and while
this is becoming more and more definitely
the declared war aim of the Allies, the
German mind still seems to lag behind,
hampered as it is by its militarist Im-
perialism and its snare-ideals, and to
imagine that mankind may be forced to
a world control in the economic and
financial fields, with the old German
sword and the old German swaggering
gloriously in the seat of management.

A COMMON GERMAN DELUSION.

The Junker mind shuts its eyes to the
loss of Africa, persuading itself that the
submarine campaign of murder, privi-
tion and annoyance is really a campaign
of victory, and persuading itself, too,
that a narrow and unsympathetic system
that has failed through centuries to
assimilate Czech, Pole and Jugo-Slav,
can, in a year or so, dominate and digest
Ukraine, Great Russia, Finland, Rou-
mania and Bulgaria in a swift and profit-
able manner. Herr Dernburg, however,
can think above that level.

He knows and says quite plainly that
Germany cannot possibly emerge from
the war with a victory so complete as to
dictate trade and industrial condi-
tions, and the grounds for hope that he
holds out to Central Europe are, there-
fore, of a less arrogant type. He
declares that the Allied Powers, and
particularly Britain and the American
Allies, will be obliged to concede food
supplies of raw material, world markets,
and dumping grounds to Germany, be-
cause they cannot do without German
chemical products, and because they will
want to use in the place of their sunken
tonnage, the shipping that Germany has
been hoarding and accumulating in her
home ports since the war began.

In comforting himself in this way Herr
Dernburg betrays one very common
German delusion. There is nothing in-
dispensable in German technical science.
The Germans are too apt to mistake a
spurt ahead, in this as in other matters,
for a permanent advantage. So far as
the intellectual part of it, the actual
science, goes, Germany has never been
superior to any one of her great antago-
nists; she has merely been more heavily
organized for the exploitation of
technical science and with a vastly
greater number of workers therein.

It is a baseless German delusion that
the mentality of Germany is superior
to that of the Italians or the Atlantic
nations in this matter. In this, as in
many other things, she made her gains
by massed attacks and by getting first
into the field. The war has had most
stimulating effect upon all of this side
of the mental activity of her enemies,
and it is safe to say that today, if by
some miraculous intervention Germany
were suddenly wiped out of existence, the
technical science of the world would not
be sensibly poorer.

No greater blow to German self-com-
placency is anywhere in preparation
than in this field. I have recently been
able to look into this matter with some
precision, in connection with the forth-
coming British Scientific Products Ex-
hibition, and the record of British re-
covery alone, not counting what has been
done in Allied countries, is astonishing.

It is not merely a record of increased
exertion on the part of individual men,
though that side of the story is wonder-
ful enough; it is a record of increasing
co-operation, of the formation of great
industrial organizations where formerly
there was merely a mob of competing
firms, of the systematic undertaking of
investigations, of the development of a
disciplined systematic Britain out of the
lax and careless Britain that faced or-
ganized Germany before the war. For
almost every branch of scientific and
technical work in which Germany had an
advantage before the war there has been
an amazing recovery.

ALLIES INDEPENDENT OF GERMANY.
It would be too long to give the full
list here of fundamental, striking things
accomplished, but in a summary before
me I note one or two items that jump
to the eye. "Synthetic dyes and
associated products," I read. "Pure
chemicals for laboratory workers, photo-
graphic chemicals, synthetic perfumes,
pharmaceutical, medical and food pro-
ducts; in all these matters the Allies are
now independent of Germany."
Then again, Germany had a monopoly
of optical glass, mainly through her high
technical organization, but also through
her control of pure potash. British
energy first produced the needed high
quality potash, and now her optical
glass excels any German product, and
unless Germany has also made great
strides during the war she will find her
old methods of manufacture altogether
out of date, when at last she is able to
take up competition again.

Both pure and ordinary potash have
meant great things to Germany in the
past, the former in relation to such pro-
ducts as optical glass and the latter be-
cause of the use of potash salts in
artificial fertilizers and so forth. The
only deposits of potash salts known and
worked in the world were either in
Germany or Alsace. Now we know of
potash deposits in Spain, Abyssinia,
Nebraska, Wyoming, Saskatchewan,
Portugal and Brazil. We have new
methods of obtaining potash from fal-
spar, the old kelp burning methods have
been revived under exceptionally favour-
able conditions in Florida, and the
Americans recover potash profitably from
cement kilns and blast furnaces. After
the war, neither Britain nor America,
nor any of the Allies will be in need
of German dyes at all. In the matter of
potash, it is doubtful whether they will
not be able to get it as cheaply from non-
German as from German sources, and the
difference in cost will be, at any rate,
quite a minor consideration at the
settlement.

And as I run my hand down the list
I read out from after item in this
fashion: "Synthetic tannin."
Dyeing of furs, a complete success
formerly sent to Germany to be dyed and
shipped. No makers of prussic acid
for deliming furs existed in Great
Britain before 1914; now we have an
ample supply. "Thorium (for gas mantles)" formerly a German mono-
poly, is now completely in our hands.
"We control the whole supply
of monazite sand, from which not only
thorium, but meso-thorium (used to make
the luminous compound for watch dials)
and cerium compounds (for arc light
carbons, etc.) are derived."
"Zinc smelting has developed to great
proportions in America, and we produce
all and more than we need of electro-
lytic zinc. We control all the zinc ore
supply." Formerly duralumin,
incomparably the best aluminium alloy,
was entirely a German product. Superior
alloys are now produced in Great
Britain and the United States.

And as I run my hand down the list
I read out from after item in this
fashion: "Synthetic tannin."
Dyeing of furs, a complete success
formerly sent to Germany to be dyed and
shipped. No makers of prussic acid
for deliming furs existed in Great
Britain before 1914; now we have an
ample supply. "Thorium (for gas mantles)" formerly a German mono-
poly, is now completely in our hands.
"We control the whole supply
of monazite sand, from which not only
thorium, but meso-thorium (used to make
the luminous compound for watch dials)
and cerium compounds (for arc light
carbons, etc.) are derived."
"Zinc smelting has developed to great
proportions in America, and we produce
all and more than we need of electro-
lytic zinc. We control all the zinc ore
supply." Formerly duralumin,
incomparably the best aluminium alloy,
was entirely a German product. Superior
alloys are now produced in Great
Britain and the United States.

That is to say, when the day of settle-
ment comes, the Germans will find that
this fancied monopoly of various chemi-
cal products with which they hope to
bargain against the real monopoly of the
Allies in tropical and other staple mate-
rials—in palm oil, cotton and rubber,
for example—is not worth offering. That
cheque on the bank of humanity will be
returned "account closed." The raw
materials of the world will go henceforth
to Germany only when the sword of
Lieber is abandoned, and forgotten.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS



Agents for Hongkong:
WALTER FORD & CO.,
8, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1847)



DRAWING OF WAR BONDS IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES. \$200,000 (Hongkong Currency) or less according to subscriptions.

PROSPECTUS.

Tickets \$5.00 each.

Prizes to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6% War Loan
of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation at par), and, in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of
new money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be
reinvested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British
War Loan Stock.

Of the total amount subscribed, 50 per cent., after deducting
expenses, will be distributed in prizes, and the remaining 50
per cent. will be given to War Charities.

The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:—

If, as anticipated, the total amount is subscribed
One First Prize of \$25,000
Five Prizes of \$10,000 each = \$50,000
And Fifty Smaller Prizes of a total of about \$20,000, the
lowest of which will be \$50.

If the total amount is not subscribed the amount of each prize to be

reduced pro rata.
Winning Tickets must be presented at the Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and China, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 31st
December, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed
amongst War Charities by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's
Society through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in Hongkong, and the date and hour at
which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 31st
December, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the Hongkong
St. Andrew's Society, whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the present Committee are:—

Mr. C. E. ANTON (President),	Mr. A. G. GORDON (Past President),
Mr. R. M. DYER (Vice-President),	Dr. C. FORSYTH,
Mr. R. G. SHEWAN (Past President),	Mr. A. O. LANG,
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.,	Mr. W. NICHOLSON,
(Past President),	Mr. J. REID,
Hon. Mr. DAVID LINDALE	Mr. R. SUTHERLAND,
(Past President),	Mr. M. A. MURRAY (Hon. Treasurer),
Mr. T. F. HUGHES (Past President),	Mr. J. M. GORDON
Mr. D. MACDONALD (Past President),	(Acting Hon. Secretary).

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the Chartered
Bank of India, Australia and China and at such places as may be subsequently
advertised.

JOHN MACDONALD (Hon. Treasurer),
c/o Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
J. M. GORDON (Hon. Secretary),
c/o Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society War Bond Drawing.

[2385]

R.M. THE BRANDY!

For Connoisseurs.

We have just received a large
consignment of
REMY MARTIN & Co.'s
BRANDY from COGNAC

This firm was established in 1724
and have made and bottled the best
Brandy ever since. Guaranteed of
best Charante grape.

THORESEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,
"Phone 450 Liquor Dept."
for a bottle or case.
Sole Agents:
**MANNERS &
BACKHOUSE**
Canton.

"ASAHI BEER."

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
TEL. No. 230 or 116.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"PAOTUNG"	On 4th Sept. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUNNING"	On 5th Sept. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 7th Sept. 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 11th Sept. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... THURSDAY, 5th Sept. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1st	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
FREQUENT SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War to Europe's Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & CO., at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU 13,350 TONS	7th Sept. 11 A.M.
	KITANO MARU 15,880 TONS	17th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,600 TONS	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU 12,300 TONS	19th Oct. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SHINCHIKU MARU 7,000 TONS	5th Sept.
	NAGATO MARU 8,000 TONS	17th Sept.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSB, IS, TOWNEVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

5 Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1 FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 11th Sept. at Daylight

1 KASHIMA MARU ... THURS. 12th Sept. at 11 A.M.

5 Omitting Manila, Keelung.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone 223 and 224

H. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	SUN., 8th Sept.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES., 12th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND YOUTIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANARIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

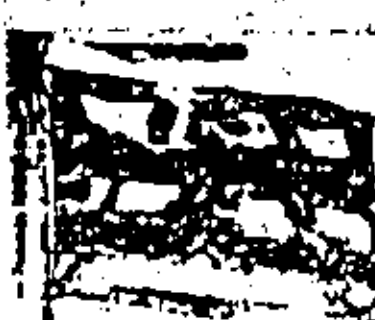
Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.
MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports (making at intermediate ports in Japan).

"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 16th Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, (calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne).

FORMER LINE—The steamers will arrive at the wharf from the HOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 8th Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO (via SWATOW and AMOY).

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 12th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

H. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st.

"CHINA" September 4th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Building.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
100 House Street.
Tel. 1942.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Tuesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Tuesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	...	Tuesday, 3rd, 11.45 A.M. Letters ... 12.30 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung	Tuesday, 3rd, 4.00 P.M.
Penang and Burma	Tuesday, 3rd, 4.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Wednesday, 4th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Wednesday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Wednesday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Thursday, 5th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Friday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Keelung	Tuesday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Wednesday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	9.00 A.M.	...
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shatin, Shatin, Shinghai, Antau, Ping Shan and Bantian ...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ...	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samah ...	7.30 A.M. Regia 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wachow ...	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Hankow and Samah ...	8.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun ...	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samah ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	9.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
Shatin ...	9.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kunshuk ...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wachow ...	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 2nd, at 12.35.—No returns from Japan Vladivostok and Weihaiwei. Pressure has decreased moderately over Tongking, and increased slightly elsewhere; the depression is situated over the Gulf of Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.51 inch. Total since January 1st, 78.78 inches, against an average of 66.61 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... (E. winds, fresh, cloudy, showery.
Formosa Channel ... (Light variable winds.

South Coast of China between ... The same as Hongkong and Lamooki ... No. 1.
South Coast of China between ... The same as Hongkong and Lamooki ... No. 1.

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANFORD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE ... \$5

"DAILY PRESS" Office.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

London	Sept. 2nd
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/6 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
On Bank	...
Bank Bills, on demand	4/3 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	4/3 1/2
On New York	...
Bank Bills, on demand	8 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	8 1/2
On Bombay	...
Telegraphic Transfer	...
Bank Bills, on demand	...
On Calcutta	...
Telegraphic Transfer	...
Bank Bills, on demand	...
On Batavia	...
Bank Bills, at sight	...
On Yokohama	...
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